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The general effect as seen in the cerebral type of cases is described as follows: The headache vanishes, the restlessness ceases, the skin becomes moist, the temperature falls, the patient's aspect is totally changed in a few hours, and he feels fresh and looks bright. As a rule, a single injection is sufficient to clear the peripheral blood of parasites. In severe infections three injections, given at intervals of about four days, are believed by the author to be necessary to effect a cure. He repeats the injections until the enzyme itself causes a rise in the patient's temperature. This usually occurs with the third injection. There were said to be no relapses in cases in which the treatment had been carried on in this way.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATION OF CASES IN CALIFORNIA.

[From the Monthly Bulletin of the California State Board of Health for December, 1913.—Report of the Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis for November.]

A circular letter has been mailed to each health officer in the State with the morbidity report blanks calling attention to the law of 1907 which includes tuberculosis with other reportable diseases. Those health officers who are already reporting tuberculosis were requested to offer suggestions as to methods of making the registration of tuberculosis complete. Some of the replies are very interesting as evidence of an awakening to the need of the measure as a first step in State-wide prophylaxis.

Here are a few of the suggestions:

That the State board recommend to the city councils that they pass ordinances for registration of the tuberculous, with a penalty for failure to report.

These ordinances exist in some cities, but do not enforce themselves. There must be an enlightened public sentiment established first, which is the power behind the throne.

A letter to each physician in the State from the State board of health demanding a complete report to local health officers, or explaining the law and urging them to be prompt and regular.

Circular letters of this kind are expensive and bring rather poor returns, partly because they are not read and partly because they are disregarded.

See that health officers are appointed who will do their duty and report them to their trustees or supervisors if they are neglectful.

The first part of this proposal would be more difficult than the last, but either plan might give some surprising results.

It is also suggested that doctors be urged to make a list of all cases known to exist at present and submit this at once, then as new cases are diagnosed to report them promptly to the local health officer.

It is very true that many physicians have no knowledge of the existence of the law making tuberculosis reportable and that others who know that contagious and infectious diseases should be reported have never had their attention called to the fact that tuberculosis is infectious. For this reason it seems desirable to make use of every available means toward the education of physicians on this subject.

A number of personal letters have been written to health officers where it seemed probable they would be effective, officers being urged to devise their own means for accomplishing results according to local conditions. Other plans proposed in last report have been carried out as far as practicable.

In order to have a complete list of all hospitals which treat tuberculosis, a circular letter has been sent to every known hospital in California, making inquiry as to the number of beds reserved for pulmonary tuberculosis and as to whether other forms of tuberculosis are treated: Two hundred and fifty-two of these questionnaires have been sent out, replies having been received thus far from 137 hospitals. Eighty-six of these receive no pulmonary tuberculosis and 10 more receive them only pending diagnosis or as transients in emergencies. The remaining 41 have from 1 to 100 beds, or assign beds as needed.

The only institution visited during the month was the county hospital at Auburn. Tuberculosis has not been considered here as a problem distinct from general diseases, there being found but one patient who had just entered the general ward. The newly appointed medical superintendents were requested to give this matter especial attention.

MENTAL HYGIENE.

Delivered at the Annual Conference of sanitary officers of the State of New York, November 20, 1913.

By E. H. MULLAN, Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The efficiency of the nation depends upon the efficiency of the individual units of which it is composed. The efficiency of an individual is in direct proportion to the quality and health of his brain and nervous system. The quality and health of these brains depend upon:

1. The kind of brains that are born within the United States.
2. The kind of brains that migrate to this country from other lands, and
3. Upon the interaction of these brains and the environment.

Improvement in mental health depends upon a knowledge of the causes which produce mental disease and mental defect, and the application of means which will bring about in whole or part the eradication of these conditions of ill health.